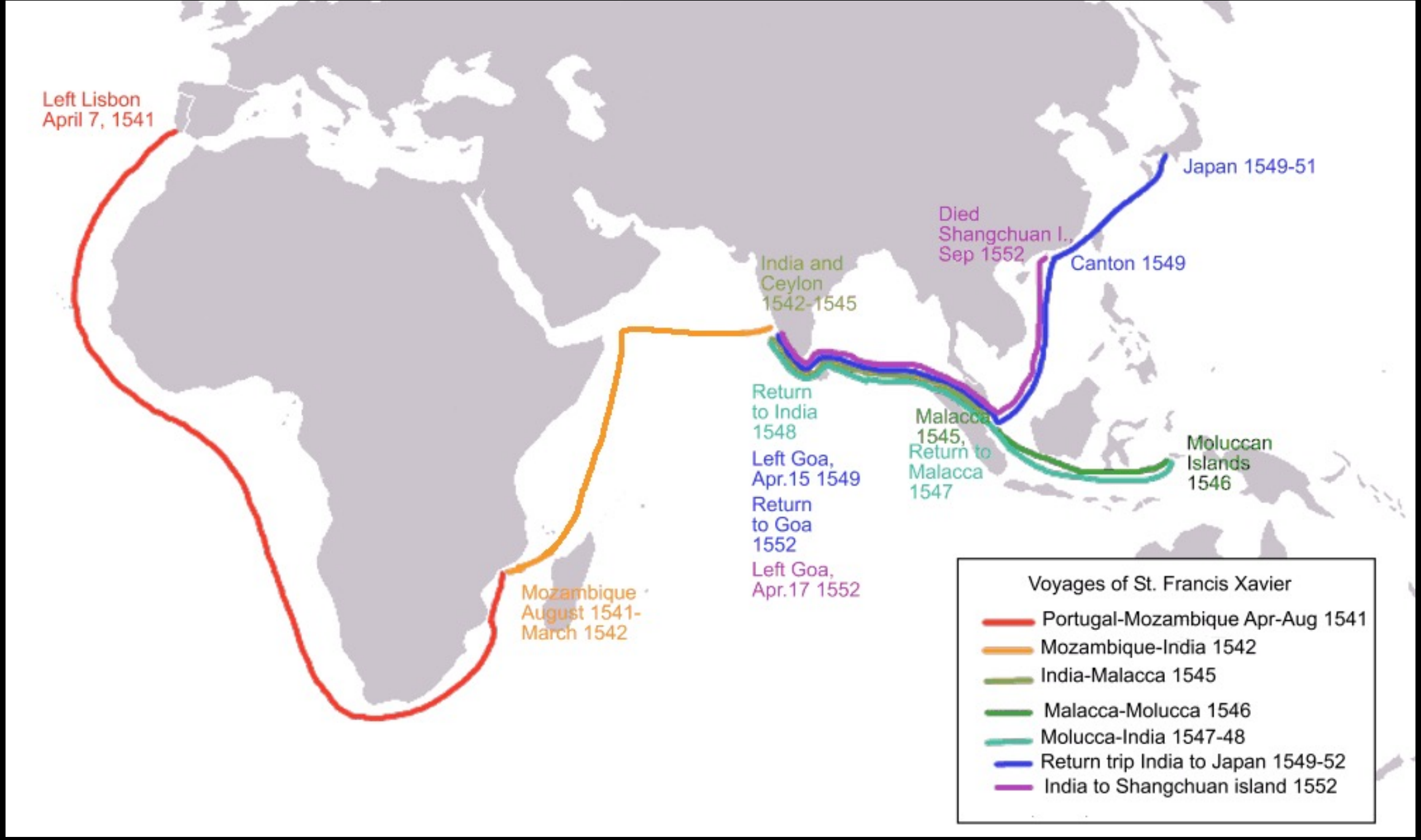
Global Early Modern Visual Culture
Spring 2022

17

Fumi-e

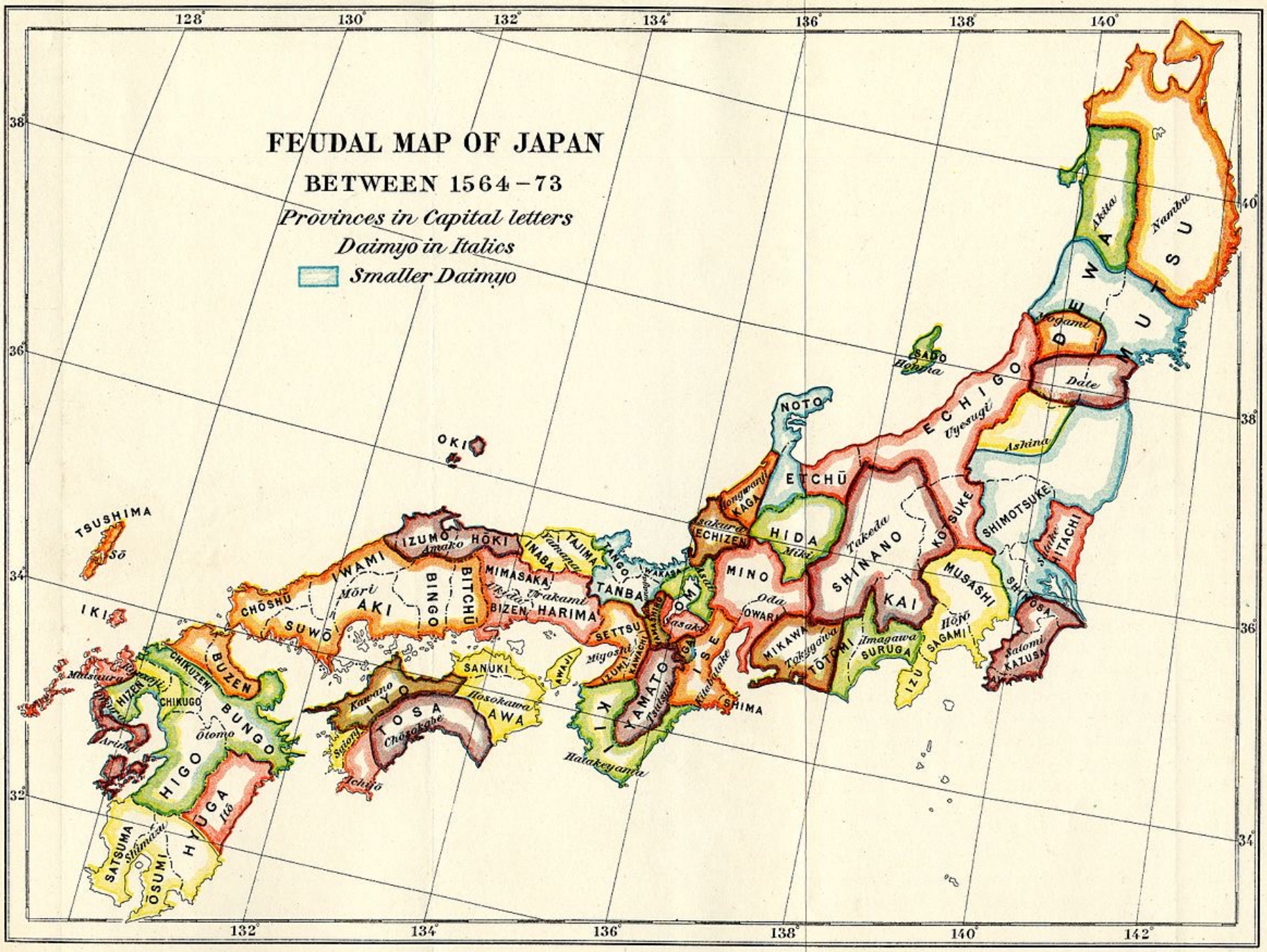
Portuguese Empire
Portuguese traders reach Japan in 1543



Travels of Francis Xavier, Spanish co-founder of the Society of Jesus (order of the Jesuits) in 1540

Sengoku: Country at War period (1467-1573)

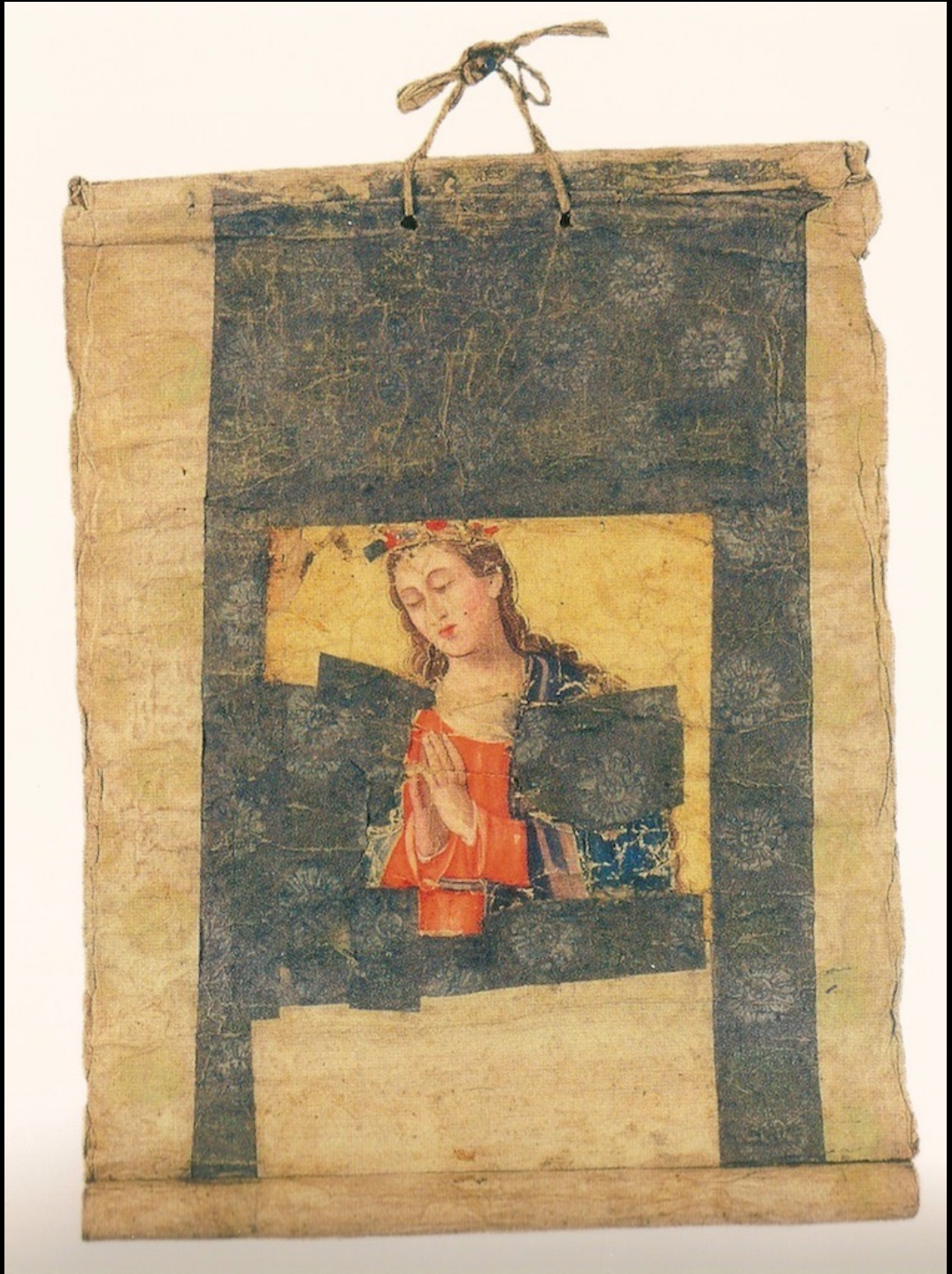
daimyo: feudal lords



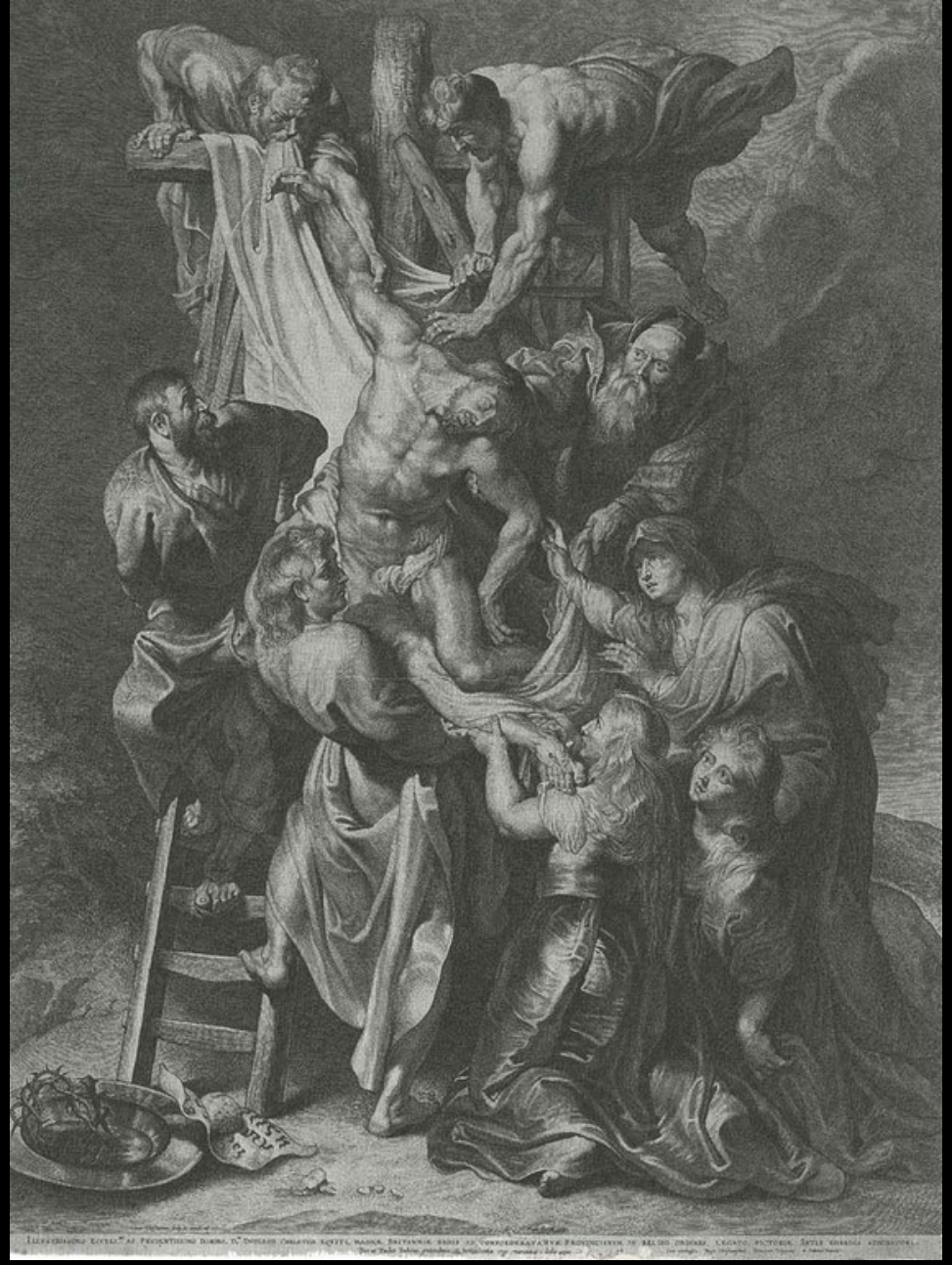
Japan, Portable Altar with Painting of Virgin and Child, late 16th-early 17th, wood, covered in black lacquer with gold *hiramakie* and mother-of-pearl inlay

Niccolò School

Seminary of Painters, founded 1590 by Italian Jesuit artist Giovanni Niccolò: Jesuit art academy



Japan, Madonna of the Snows, after 1583

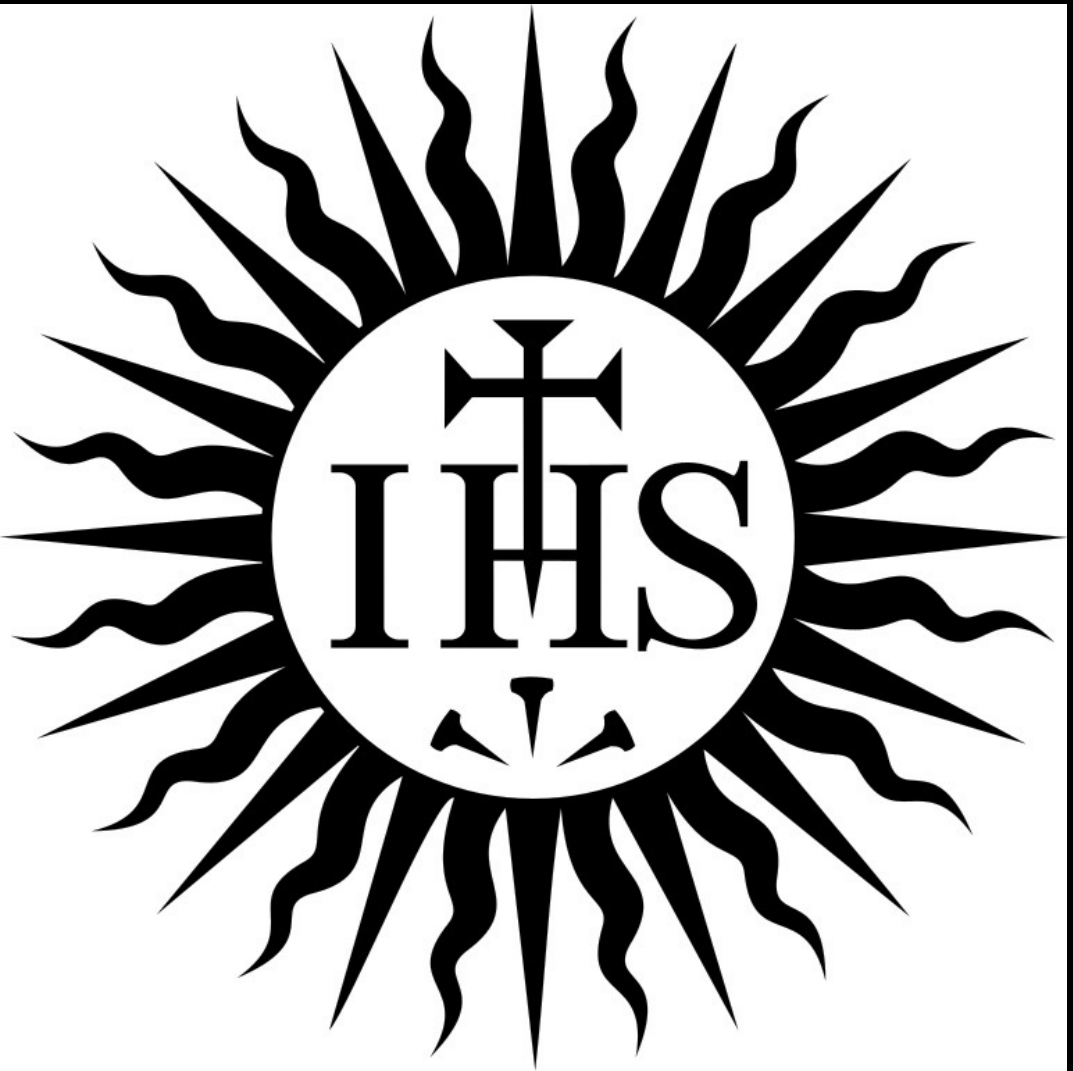


Lucas Vorsterman I, Descent from the Cross, 1620, engraving

Quito School, Descent from the Cross, 18th century

Japanese, Lectern, 1580-1614

Jesuit Christogram



Japanese, Altar Cross, 1580-1610

Kano Tan'yu, Tokugawa Ieyasu, 17th century

Tokugawa Ieyasu
(r. 1603-1605)

shogun

Edo (Tokugawa) Period: 1603-1868

Japanese, Virgin Mary disguised as Kannon, 17th c.

Kakure Kirishitan
(Hidden Christians)

1614: Christian Expulsion Act

Japanese, Buddhist Statue with hidden cross on back

Japanese Maria Kannon Virgin Mary Dehua Kiln Statue of Buddhist Kannon

CLOSED COUNTRY EDICT OF 1635

1. Japanese ships are strictly forbidden to leave for foreign countries.

2. No Japanese is permitted to go abroad. If there is anyone who attempts to do so secretly, he must be executed. The ship so involved must be impounded and its owner arrested, and the matter must be reported to the higher authority.

3. If any Japanese returns from overseas after residing there, he must be put to death.

4. If there is any place where the teachings of the [Catholic] priests is practiced, the two of you must order a thorough investigation.

5. Any informer revealing the whereabouts of the followers of the priests must be rewarded accordingly. If anyone reveals the whereabouts of a high ranking priest, he must be given one hundred pieces of-silver. For those of lower ranks, depending on the deed, the reward must be set accordingly.

7. If there are any Southern Barbarians who propagate the teachings of the priests, or otherwise commit crimes, they may be incarcerated in the prison. . . .

8. All incoming ships must be carefully searched for the followers of the priests.

9. No single trading city shall be permitted to purchase all the merchandise brought by foreign ships.

(Etc.)

Sankoku

nanban: “southern barbarian”: Europeans

“In the reign of Mikado Go-Nara no In…A Southern Barbarian trading vessel came to our shores. From this ship for the first time emerged an unnameable creature, somewhat similar in shape to a human being, but looking rather more like a long-nosed goblin or a giant demon Mikoshi Nyudo. Upon closer inspection it was discovered that this being was called a Bateren [padre]. The length of his nose was the first thing that attracted attention: it was like a conch shell. His eyes were as large as spectacles and their insides were yellow. His head was small. On his hands and feet he had long claws. His height exceeded seven feet, and he was black all over…What he said could not be understood at all: his voice was like the screech of an owl. One and all rushed to see him, crowding all the roads in a total lack of restraint.”

-from Anon. Kirishitan Monogatari (Tales of the Christians), 1638

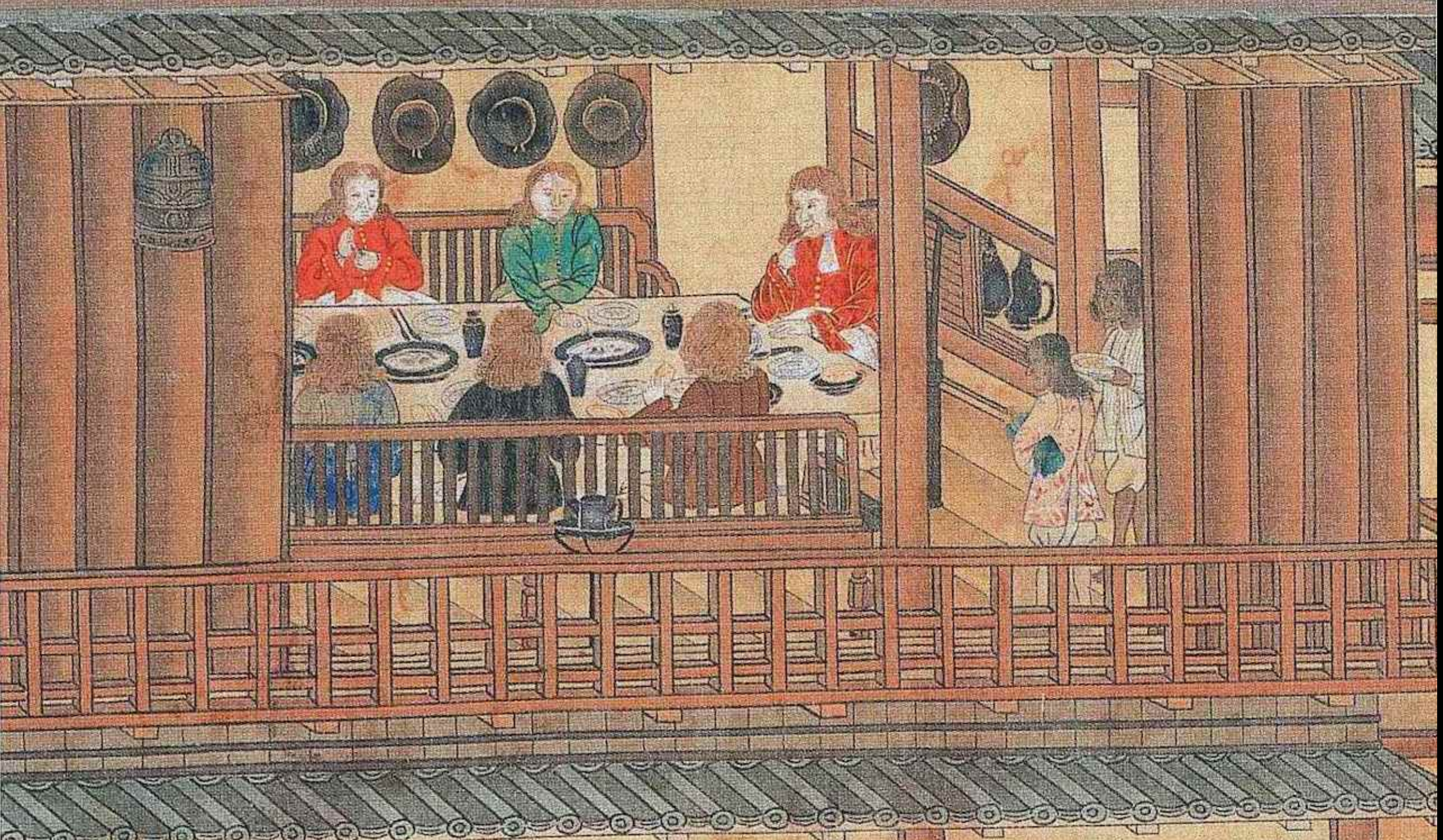
Japan, Portable Altar with Painting of Virgin and Child, late 16th-early 17th, wood, covered in black lacquer with gold *hiramakie* and mother-of-pearl inlay

byobu: folding screen

Japanese, 6-Panel Screen Depicting the Arrival of a Portuguese Ship, c.1630s

Japanese, Arrival of Southern Barbarians, 17th c.

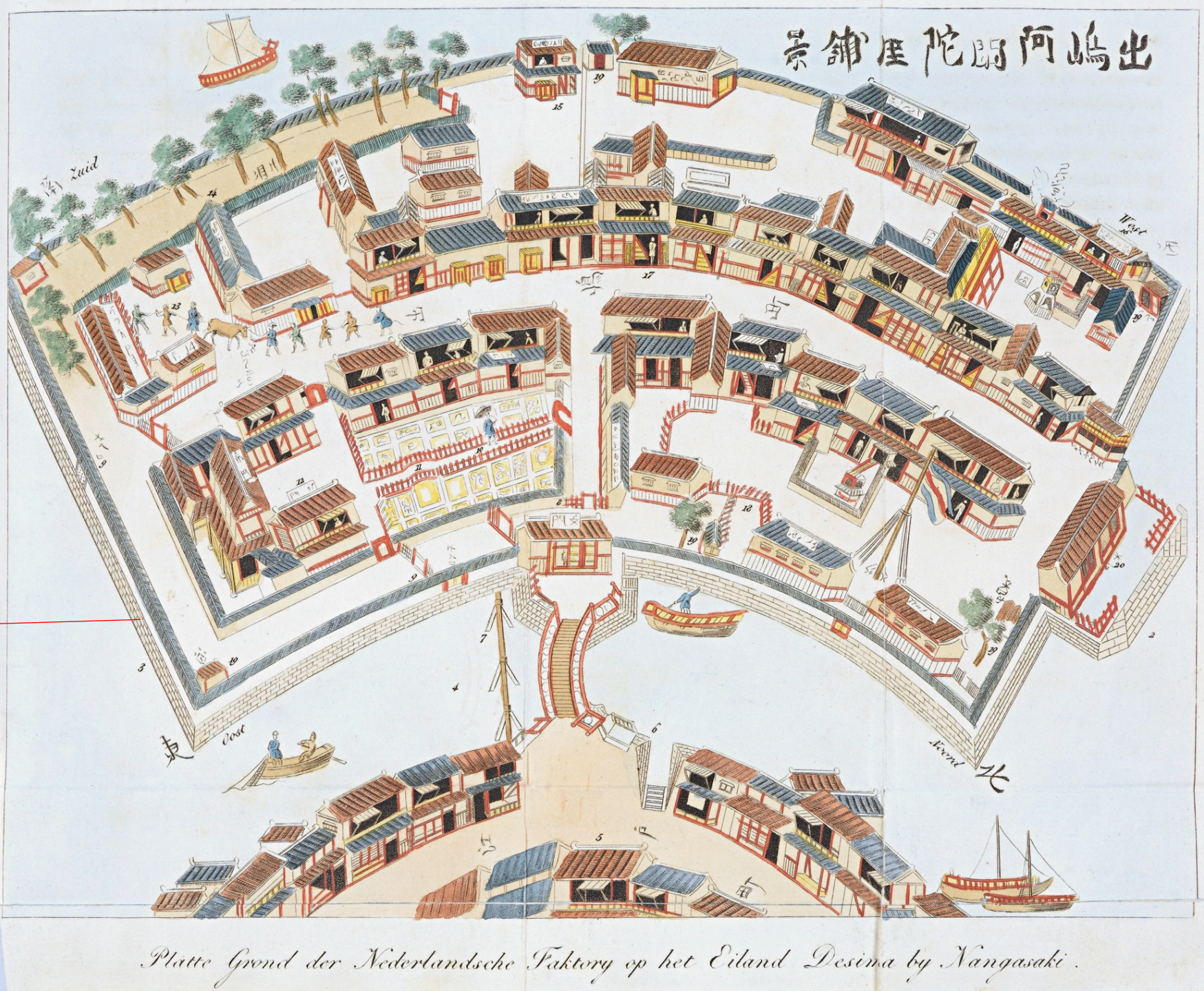
Japan (Nagasaki), Dutch Factory at Dejima handscroll, c.1800



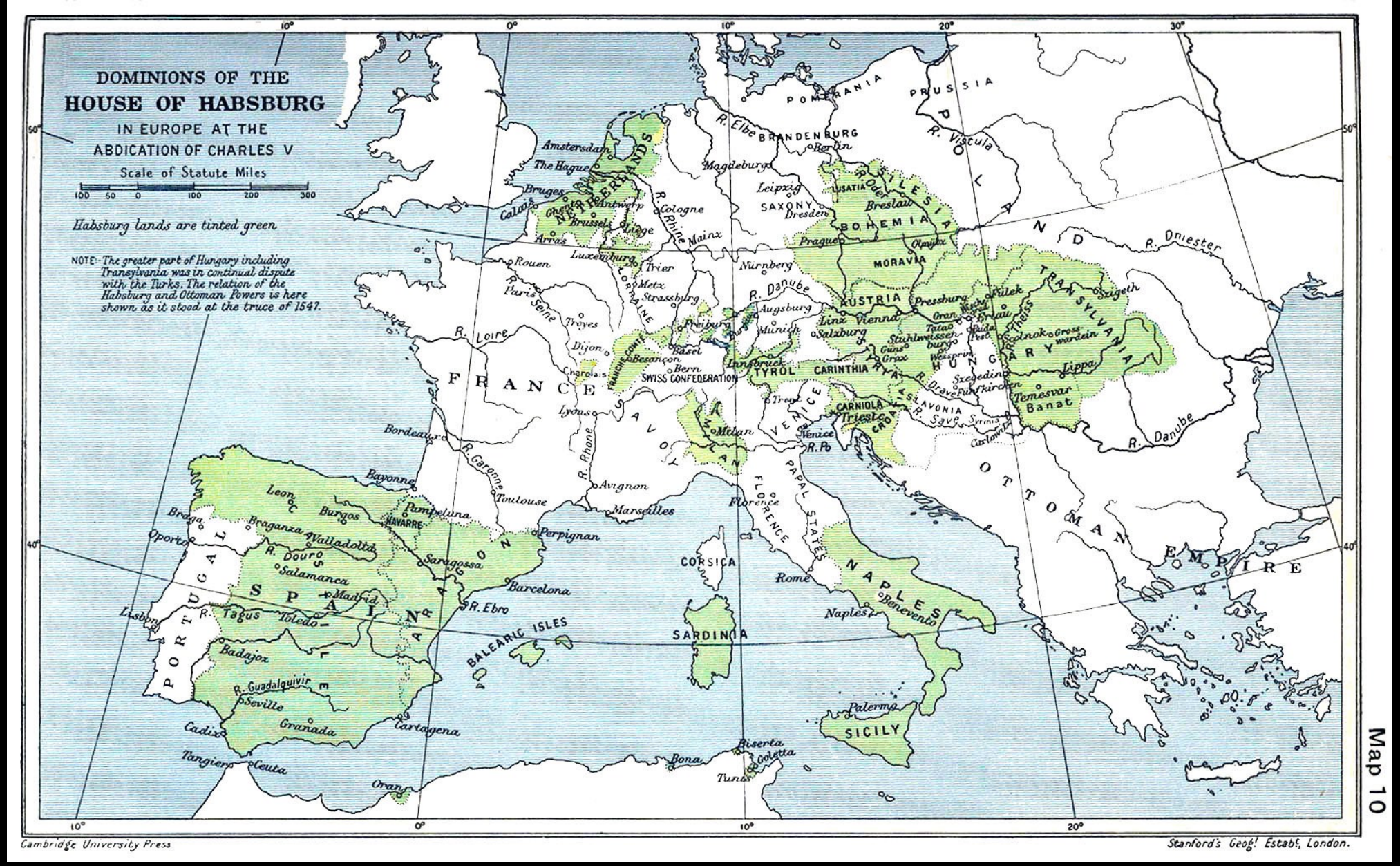
1639: eviction of all foreigners from Japan except Dutch traders

Built 1634 off coast of Nagasaki

Toshimaya Bunjiemon, Deshima, 1824-25



Japanese, Japanese Man Performing *Fumi-e* Ceremony, c. 1800-33

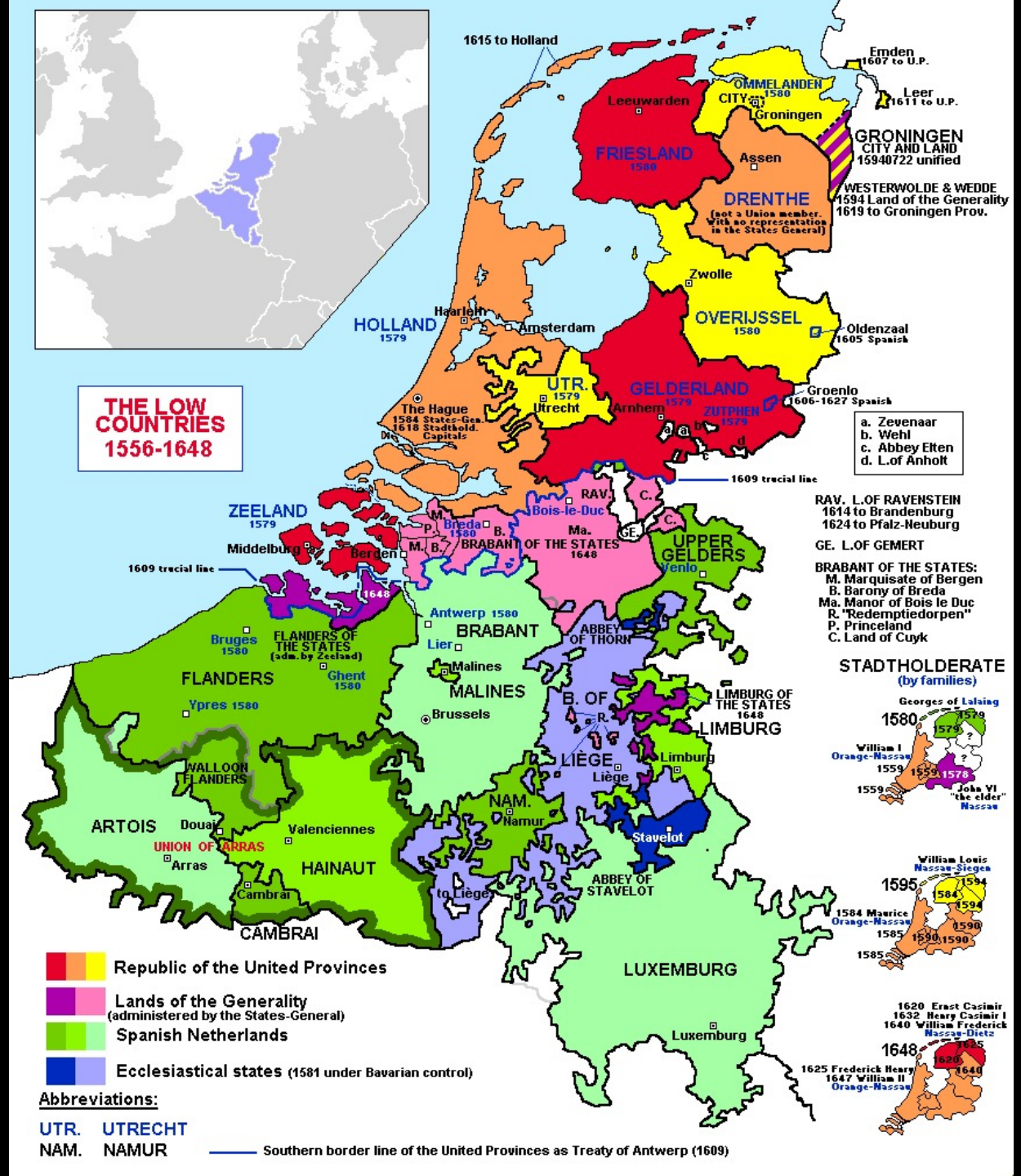


Map 10

Charles V (King of Spain, Holy Roman Emperor) abdicates in 1566

Charles V's son, Philip II, rules as King of Spain: 1566-1598

ATLANTIC OCEAN
FLANDERS
DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG
FRANCHE-COMTE
DUCHY OF MILAN
CROWNS OF CASTILE AND ARAGON
KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Ceuta
Melilla
Oran
VICEROYALTY OF NEW SPAIN
San Agustín
Cuba
Hispaniola
Guadalajara
Veracruz
Cartagena
PACIFIC OCEAN
Guayaquil
VICEROYALTY OF PERU
Callao
Lima
Azores
Madeira
Canaries
Ceuta
Oran
Melilla
Cape Verde
Arguin
Mitombo
Elmina
São Tomé Island
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Bahía
St. Helena Island
Río de Janeiro
Buenos Aires
San Salvador
Luanda
Zanzibar
Mozambique
Sofala
Sena
Socotora
Ormuz
Mumbai
Lipatan
Goa
Calicut
Jafna
Archin
INDIAN OCEAN
Ningpo
Changchou
Macao
Fai-fo
PHILIPPINES
Malacca
Manado
Singapore
Macassa
PACIFIC OCEAN
Philip II's Empire before the addition of Portugal
Portuguese Empire added in 1580
Main settlements of the Hispanic Monarchy



Eighty Years' War: 1566-1648

Spanish Netherlands

United Provinces (later, the Dutch Republic)

Removal and public burning of religious images in Zurich in 1524

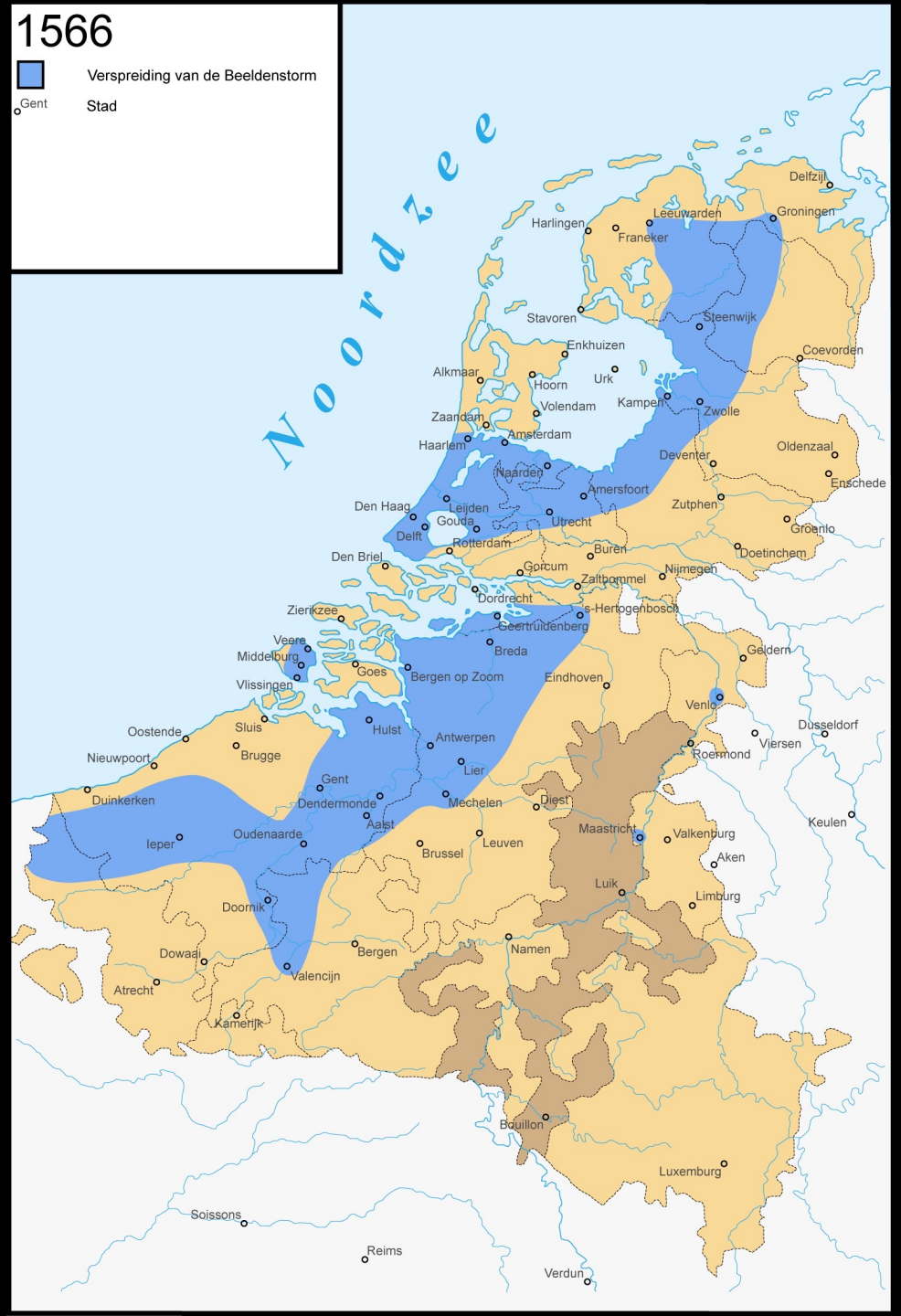
iconoclastic riots:

Zurich (1524)
Copenhagen (1530)
Münster (1534)
Geneva (1535)
Augsburg (1537)
Scotland (1559)
Rouen (1560)
Saintes and La Rochelle (1562)

Iconoclastic Fury (*Beeldenstorm)*, 1566, Antwerp

Frans Hogenberg, Calvinist Iconoclastic Riot of August 20, 1566, destruction of Church of Our Lady in Antwerp, engraving, 1566

Spread of the *Beeldenstorm*



Japanese, Japanese Man Performing *Fumi-e* Ceremony, c. 1800-33

Silence, 2016
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EOX8-c-_uVY

Japan, Fumi-e with Ecce Homo, 17th century

fumi-e: stepping on picture

Japan, *Fumi-e* plaque Virgin and Child , 17th century

Japan, Fumi-e Crucifixion, 17th century

Japan, Fumi-e Pietà, 17th c.

Japan, Fumi-e with Virgin and Child, 17th century